

Turkestan, being an extremely common resident in the lower altitudes, up to about 4000 feet above the sea.

58. *Hystrix hirsutirostris.*

Common throughout Turkestan; it does not frequent very high-situated localities, nor does it occur in the low plains.

[To be continued.]

VI.—Descriptions of new Genera and Species of New-Zealand Coleoptera.—Part III. By FRANCIS P. PASCOE, F.L.S. &c.

TROGOSITIDÆ.

Leperina Brounii.

Eugnomus elegans.

— *picipennis.*

— *fervidus.*

Sibinia tychioides.

Psepholax simplex.

Acalles intutus.

— *erroneus.*

— *hystriculus.*

Tychanus, n. g.

— *gibbus.*

— *ferrugatus.*

— *verrucosus.*

Sympedius, n. g.

— *testudo.*

— *vexatus.*

Crisius, n. g.

— *binotatus.*

Pactola demissa.

ŒDEMERIDÆ.

Thelyphassa, n. g.

— *diaphana.*

CURCULIONIDÆ.

Trachyphloeus porculus.

Brexius ascitus.

Phryinxus astutus.

Empaetes, n. g.

— *crispatus.*

— *censorius.*

Aldonus celator.

Oreda brevis.

Hypotagea, n. g.

— *rubida.*

LAMIIDÆ.

Xylotoles Traversii.

Stenellipsis pumila.

Leperina Brounii.

L. castanea, capite prothoraceque fuscis, tenuiter punctatis, hoc minus transverso, basi angustiore; scutello valde transverso; elytris plus minusve flavo-vel albido-squamosis, lineato-costatis, costis interruptis, punctis profunde impressis. Long. 4 lin.

Hab. Tairua.

Allied to *L. sobrina*, Wh. (*Gymnocheila*), but with a less transverse prothorax, more contracted at the base, and the elytra with the costæ more interrupted, owing to the stronger

and deeper punctures by which they are divided. The squamosity is chiefly confined to the sides, is of a yellowish or whitish colour, and is apparently very liable to fall off. It is found under bark on the Ngalho tree (*Myoporum laetum*).

Lagrioda Brounii.

L. anguste oblonga, pallide fulvescens, elytris aliquando plus minusve infuscatis, sparse grisco-pubescentes, supra sat dense punctata; antennarum articulis tribus ultimis crassioribus; prothorace antice paulo rotundato, postice angustiore; elytris oblongo-ovatis, humeris rotundatis; abdomine infra nigrescente. Long. $2\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab. Tairua.

I see nothing to differentiate generically this interesting species from the Chilian *Lagrioda* (Fairm. et Germ., Ann. Soc. Ent. de Fr. 1863, p. 234). It is very like *L. obscurella*, which is probably only a variety of *L. rufula*, and is found on a *Mesembryanthemum*. Capt. Broun took five specimens of the present species under logs on the sea-beach at Tairua.

THELYPHIASSA.

Oculi integri. Palpi maxillares in mare elongati, articulo ultimo apice profunde emarginato; in foemina breviores, articulo ultimo securiformi. Tibiae omnes bicalcaratae. Cætera ut in Xanthochroa.

Xanthochroa is principally a European genus, from which the present differs structurally only in the above characters. The male has the same deeply incised terminal abdominal segment; but there is no trace of it in the female. The elytra do not cover the extremity of the abdomen, even in the male. The peculiarly shaped maxillary palpi have just the same semi-circular notch that is found in *Selenopalpus*. The species is remarkable for the delicacy of its texture. It was found under logs thrown up on the beach just above high-water mark. Capt. Broun says it makes great use of its palpi, as well as of its antennæ, in confinement. Of the two pairs which that gentleman has kindly sent me, the females are the largest, but with somewhat shorter antennæ than the males.

Thelyphassa diaphana.

T. oblonga, subparallela, depressa, flavo-albescens; oculis nigris; supra capite prothoraceque subtiliter punctatis; antennis dimidio corporis longioribus; scutello parvo; elytris subtilissime punctatis et pubescentibus, singulis lineis tribus pallidioribus notatis, pedibus gracilibus, pallidis. Long. 6-7 lin.

Hab. Tairua.

Trachyphlarus porculus.

T. obovatus, niger, squamis albidis depressis dense vestitus, setulisque tenuibus erectis seriatim adspersus; rostro crasso, scroibus cavernosis, ad oculos haud extensis; antennis ferrugineis, clava infuscata; prothorace versus apicem haud constricto; elytris breviuseulis, substriatis; tibiis anticis bicalearatis. Long. $1\frac{1}{4}$ lin.

Hab. Otago.

Allied to our *T. squamulatus*, from which its cavernous scrobes and slender setulae will at once distinguish it.

Brexius ascitus.

B. angustus, vix depresso, pieeo-brunneus, squamis obscure griseis tectus; rostro supra lineis quinque elevatis distinctis, quarum intermedia majore, instructo; antennis ferrugineis, clava pubescente; prothorace longitudine latitudini æquali, in medio non-nihil carinato; scutello parvo; elytris striatis, leviter punctatis, interstitiis convexis, quinto versus apicem tuberculato-elevato; tibiis anticis intus denticulatis. Long. $2\frac{2}{3}$ lin.

Hab. Waikato.

A much narrower form than the Victorian *B. murinus*, to which it is the most nearly allied.

Phrynxus astutus.

P. ovatus, fuscus, supra squamositate dilutiore vestitus; rostro tenuiore, basi ante oculos tuberculo instructo; prothorace longiore quam latiore, dorso tuberculato; elytris breviuseulis, utrinque rotundatis, supra tuberculatis, angulis anticis minus productis; tarsis minus elongatis. Long. $1\frac{3}{4}$ lin.

Hab. Tairua.

This species differs from *P. terreus* (*antè*, vol. xvi. p. 221), *inter alia*, in the tubercle on the rostrum, the narrower and longer prothorax, the shorter and rounded elytra, &c. There are only very shallow impressions on the elytra indicating any punctuation.

EMPLÆOTES.

Inophloeus proximus, sed scroibus ad oculos profunde impressis. *Rostrum* robustum. *Antennæ* graciles. *Prothorax* basi truncatus; lobis ocularibus obsoletis.

In *Inophloeus* the scrobes are well marked only at the point where the antennæ are inserted, rapidly disappearing behind. In this genus the scrobe, curved at first, runs to the middle and front of the eye; the scape, however, extends to the hind margin of the eye, so that the scrobe can only receive a portion of it.

Empaeotes crispatus.

E. fuscus, griseo-squamulosus ; rostro supra in medio carinato ; funicolo elongato, articulis sensim brevioribus, clava oblongo-ovata ; prothorace rugoso-granulato, in medio profunde sulcato ; scutello transverso ; clytris subcordatis, modice convexus, postice sat abrupte declivibus, substriato-punctatis, interstitiis tertio quintoque paulo elevatis, illo postice calloso-cristato, apiebus divaricatis ; pedibus squamosis. Long. $4\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab. Tairua.

Differs in breadth, probably according to the sex. Capt. Broun remarks that it has a pinkish tint when alive.

Empaeotes censorius.

E. fuscus, griseo-squamulosus ; rostro supra fortiter bisulcate ; antennis ferrugineis ; funicolo articulis duobus basalibus longitudine æqualibus ; prothorace fortiter granulato, in medio excavato ; scutello apice rotundato ; elytris subovatis, supra valde inæqualibus, postice sexcallosis, abrupte declivibus, striato-punctatis, interstitiis tertio quintoque elevatis ; pedibus squamosis. Long. 4 lin.

Hab. Otago.

When deprived of the scales, the elytra are seen to be divided into irregular areas by short ridges rising between the rows of punctures.

Aldonus celator.

A. angustior, subparallelus, fusco-piceus, squamis griseis dispersis ; rostro tenuato, prothorace manifeste breviore, antennis apicem versus insertis ; funicolo articulis duobus basalibus longitudine fere æqualibus ; prothorace apice angusto, utrinque antice rotundato, pone medium parallelo, crebre punctato ; scutello parvo ; elytris prothorace vix latioribus, indeterminate striato-punctatis, granulis nitidis squamis intermixtis, pone medium fascia indistincta notatis. Long. 4 lin.

Hab. Tairua.

A much narrower insect than *A. hylobioides*, covered, especially on the legs, with long, erect, spatulate scales, not setiform as in that species. *Aldonus* is closely allied to *Strongylopterus*, and, like *Psepholax*, the pectoral canal terminates behind the anterior coxae, and is not bounded by the mesosternum.

Oreda brevis.

O. breviter subcylindrica, fusca griseo-varia ; rostro brevi crasso ; antennis crassiusculis ; funicolo articulis duobus basalibus fere æqualibus, quinque sequentibus valde transversis ; clava oblongo-ovata ; prothorace lato, apice angusto, basi bisinuato ; scutello

parvo; elytris prothorace vix latioribus, striato-punctatis, interstitiis late planatis, squamulis erectis albidis adspersis; femoribus infra subdentatis; tibiis uno valido armatis, intermediis basi extus angulatis. Long. $2\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab. Tairua.

This is a very much smaller and shorter insect than *O. notata*, Wh., and is remarkable for its short thick rostrum like *Psepholax*.

HYPOTAGEA.

Rostrum cylindricum, arcuaturn; scrobes praemedianæ, rectæ. Antennæ longiusculæ; funiculus 7-articulatus; clava distineta. Oculi rotundati, grosse granulati. Prothorax basi subsinuatus, lobis ocularibus nullis. Scutellum parvum. Elytra obovata, pygidium tegentia. Femora clavata, antica mutica, cætera dente parvo instructa. Unguiculi appendiculati. Abdomen segmentis tribus intermediis subæqualibus.

Allied to *Anthonomus*; but the mutic anterior femora forbids its being referred to that genus. The species is a somewhat glossy reddish ferruginous insect, with scattered whitish hair-like scales.

Hypotagea rubida.

H. subcylindrica, rufo-ferruginea, subnitida; rostro prothorace multo longiore, rugoso-punctato; prothorace subtransverso, sat crebre punctato; elytris prothorace paulo latioribus, fortiter striato-punctatis, interstitiis convexis; tibiis anticis leviter crenatis, intermediis intus bisinuatis. Long. $1\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab. Otago.

Eugnomus elegans.

E. niger, parco setulosus; rostro versus apicem gradatim latiore; antennis nigris, scapo ferrugineo, clava elongata; oculis prominulis, supra contiguis; prothoraco vix transverso, postice utrinque rotundato, crebro punctulato; scutello rotundato; elytris basi prothorace multo latioribus, leviter striatis, interstitiis planatis, squamis minutis vestitis, vitta lata aurea, postice nivea et gradatim attenuata, a scutello fere ad apicem, ornatis; corpore infra dense albo-squamoso, macula ochracea antica utrinque notato. Long. $1\frac{3}{4}$ lin.

Hab. Tairua.

This and the following species agree pretty well with *Eugnomus*, Schönh., no member of which has, I believe, hitherto been described. There is a common variety of this species in which the blue stripe disappears, leaving only a short white line on the third interstice near the apex.

Eugnomus picipennis.

E. subniger, nitidus, elytris, tibiis tarsisque piccis; rostro apicem versus multo crassiore, leviter punctato; scapo testaceo, funiculo artieulo secundo quam primo paulo breviore; clava ampla, elliptica; oculis haud approximatis; prothorace longitudine latitudini æquali, crebre punctato, utrinque albo-pubescente; scutello triangulari; elytris paulo elevatis, postice manifeste declivibus, substriatim punctatis, interstitiis latis, secundo, tertio quartoque positis gibbosis, humeris prominulis; corpore infra nitide nigro, parce squamoso. Long. 2 lin.

Hab. Tairua.

Eugnomus fervidus.

E. pube silaceo-rufa sat dense tectus, lateribus infra scutelloque sulphureis; capite inter oculos excavato; rostro minus tenuato, pubescente; antennis testaceis; funiculo, ut in praecedentibus, articulo primo ampliato; prothorace parvulo, subtiliter confertim punctato; scutello conspicuo; elytris striato-punctatis, punctis approximatis, interstitiis leviter convexis; pedibus minus pubescens. Long. 1 $\frac{2}{3}$ lin.

Hab. Tairua.

Sibinia tychioides.

S. anguste elliptica, fusca, subdepressa, squamulis angustis declinatis cinereo-albidis vestita; rostro versus apicem attenuato, arcuato, apice fulvo; antennis fulvis, apice nigro excepto; prothorace latitudine longitudini æquali; scutello inconspectuo; elytris basi prothorace paulo latoribus, fortiter striatis, interstitiis solis plerumque squamulosis; pedibus fulvis; femoribus dentatis, tibiis breviusculis. Long. 1 $\frac{2}{3}$ lin.

Hab. Tairua.

Like *Tychius Schneideri*, but, in consequence of its more or less exposed pygidium, I refer it to *Sibinia*.

Psepholax simplex (Sharp *in litt.*).

P. breviter subcylindricus, brunneus, squamis flavescentibus vestitus; rostro brevi lato, in medio et inter oculos lineis duabus brevibus impresso; antennis subferrugineis, scapo brevi, funiculo articulis quinque ultimis valde transversis; clava ampla, pubescente; prothorace transverso, postice sensim latiore, basi bisinuato, in medio carinato; elytris striato-punctatis, interstitiis late planatis, apice rotundatis; tibiis sat elongatis, intermediis extus in medio dente tenuato armatis. Long. 2 lin.

Hab. Tairua.

This very distinct species has much the habit and coloration of our *Hylesinus fraxini* (a Scolytid), but is considerably larger.

Acalles intutus.

A. ovatus, fuscus, griseo-squamosus, squamulis erectis adspersus ; rostro breviusculo, modice crasso; antennis subferrugineis, funiculi articulo primo quam secundus paulo longiore; clava breviterovata; prothorace subtransverso, antice constricto, postice rotundato; elytris breviter ovatis, basi prothoracis paulo latioribus, striato-punctatis, punctis linearibus, interstitiis secundo quartoque leviter elevatis et postice paulo callosis; pedibus squamis erectis numerosis vestitis. Long. $1\frac{2}{3}$ -2 lin.

Hab. Tairua.

There is a very small but distinct scutellum in this species, which should perhaps exclude it from *Acalles*. It is about the size and shape of *A. roboris*.

Acalles erroneus.

A. obovatus, fuscus, squamis griseis fuscisque variegatus, aliis erectis adspersus; rostro breviusculo; prothorace subtransverso, apico bieristato, supra in medio tuberculis duabus magnis instructo; elytris pone medium latioribus, versus apicem gradatim angustioribus, supra elevatis, striato-punctatis, interstitio secundo in medio fortiter bieristato; pedibus variegatis, squamis erectis vestitis. Long. $1\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab. Tairua.

Size and shape of *A. misellus*; the elytra furnished on each side with two strongly marked crests crowned with erect scales.

Acalles hystriculus.

A. subovatus, ferruginens, squamis griseis fuscisque variegatus, aliis elongatis erectis numerosis adspersus; rostro modice elongato, dimidio basali squamis albidis in seriebus quatuor dispositis instructo; antennis pallidis, articulo primo funiculi quam secundo manifeste longiore; clava elliptica; prothorace vix longiore quam latiore, utrinque rotundato, antice paulo constricto; elytris obovatis, in medio utrinque rotundatis, apicem versus gradatim angustioribus, striato-punctatis; pedibus squamis erectis vestitis. Long. $1\frac{1}{4}$ lin.

Hab. Tairua.

Most of my specimens have a black sutural mark, which behind the middle is joined to a transverse one; the latter has a pale posterior border; a pale curved line also occurs on each side at the base, and is feebly prolonged to the prothorax. The scales on *Acalles* and many other (perhaps most) genera of *Cryptorhynchinae* are of two kinds—one pressed close to the derm, the other kind more or less elongate, club-

shaped, or like a hair or bristle, and standing off from the derm. The latter are often denominated "setulæ."

TYCHANUS.

Acalli vicinum, sed prothorace basi bisinuato, et scutello manifesto.

Rostrum tenuatum. *Antennæ* in medio rostri insertæ. *Elytra* callosa, prothorace basi haud latiora. *Femora* infra dentata.

It would, perhaps, be difficult to define *Acalles* very strictly, the species showing so many structural modifications; but it is quite certain that such a character as the prothorax presents in the present genus may be advantageously used in facilitating the systematic location of the numerous species, mostly small and dull-coloured, which centre round *Tragopus*, from which *Acalles* itself is but little removed.

Tychanus gibbus.

T. breviusculus, fuscus, sat dense griseo-squamulosus; rostro modice arcuato, prothorace vix breviore; funicolo articulis duobus basilibus elongatis; prothorace utrinque pone apicem fortiter calloso, apice ipso constricto, et supra bifasciculato; elytris apicem versus gradatim latioribus, fere a medio declivibus, dorso elevato, bicristato, lateribus fortiter carinatis, sulcato-punctatis, punctis paucis ampliatis, parte declivi dilutiore; femoribus infra dente parvulo instructis. Long. 4 lin.

Hab. Tairua.

The elytra in this species, as well as in the two following, are a little produced at the apex; and this being rounded gives, in conjunction with the abruptly terminating sides, a trilobed character to their posterior portion.

Tychanus ferrugatus.

T. perbrevis, fuscus, griseo ferrugineo squamosus; rostro gracili, haud arcuato, prothorace breviore; funiculo articulis duobus basalibus haud elongatis; prothorace valde transverso, pone apicem elevato, apice ipso valde constricto; elytris subparallelis, modice convexis, rugosis, postice declivibus, apicibus utrinque callosis; femoribus infra dente determinato armatis. Long. $3\frac{1}{4}$ lin.

Hab. Tairua.

This and the preceding are very short thick-set species, the former, *inter alia*, readily distinguished by its very convex elytra. It is very likely that both have the transverse ridge, formed by the sudden constriction of the anterior portion of the prothorax, tufted as in the following species, but not very marked in *T. gibbus*; probably a good deal depends on age.

Tychanus verrucosus.

T. ovatus, niger, subfuscō-squamōsus; rostro modice arcuato, prothorace vix breviore; antennis ferrugineis; funiculo articulo secundo quam primo paulo longiore; prothorace subtransverso, pone apicem modice constricto, apice ipso bifasciculato, in medio transversim quadrifasciculato; elytris brevibus, convexis, substriato-punctatis, tuberculis fasciculatis dispersis, postice declivibus; femoribus infra dente parvulo instructis; tibiis brevisculis. Long. 3 lin.

Hab. Tairua.

SYMPEDIUS.

Acalli vicinum, sed prothorace basi bisinuato et scutello manifesto, a *Tychano* elytris haud callosis, et femoribus inermibus. *Rostrum* arcuatū, basi crassius. *Elytra* aequata, prothorace haud latiora. *Tarsi* articulo penultimo late bilobo, secundo angusto.

This genus differs from the last in the form of its elytra and the mutic femora.

Sympedius testudo.

S. brevis, squamis silaceis griscisque varius; rostro prothorace breviore; antennis ferrugineis; funiculo articulo primo quam secundo fere duplo longiore; clava ovata, breviuscula; prothorace valde transverso, antice abrupte constricto, apice fasciculis duabus nigris et pone medium quatuor transversim dispositis, instructo; scutello parvo; elytris subcordatis, vage fasciculatis, striato-punctatis, interstitiis plus minusve elevatis, striis squamis elongatis instructis, lateribus plaga limitata alba notatis; abdomine segmentis tribus ultimis, secundoque in medio, nigris. Long. 1½-2½ lin.

Hab. Tairua.

Varies considerably in size and also in coloration.

Sympedius vexatus.

S. oblongus, fuseus, squamis griscis tectus; rostro prothorace vix breviore: antennis ferrugineis; funiculo articulo secundo quam primo breviore, clava oblongo-ovata; prothorace valde transverso, antice fortiter constricto, apice bi- in medio quadrisubfasciculato; elytris parallelis, postice rotundatis, impresso-punctatis; femoribus infra canaliculatis. Long. 2½ lin.

Hab. Tairua.

Differs from the last in being longer, and the femora being grooved beneath for the reception of the tibiae. In some examples there are, owing to the dense squamosity, two pale oblique spots at the sides of the elytra.

CRISIUS.

Rostrum modice elongatum, arcuatum; *scrobes* præmedianæ, rectæ.
Antennæ tenues, funiculo articulo secundo elongato. *Prothorax* conicus, apice productus. *Elytra* subcordata, basi quam prothorace multo latiora. *Femora* clavata, infra dentata; *tibiae* rectæ, posticæ extus arcuatae; *tarsi* articulo penultimo late bilobo. *Rima pectoralis* ad coxas intermedias posticæ extensa.

This is obviously an *Acalles*-form; but the elytra greatly exceeding the prothorax in breadth, and other characters, will not allow it to be referred to any known genus.

Crisius binotatus.

C. fuscus, squamis obscure griseis vestitus; rostro prothorace longiore, versus apicem sensim latiore; antennæ ferrugineis; funiculo articulo secundo quam primo duplo longiore, sequentibus sensim brevioribus; clava ampla, distincta, pubescente; prothorace apice bi-in medio quadrituberculato, basi nigro-binotato; scutello parvo; clytris convexis, sparse fasciculato-tuberculatis, substriato-punctatis, apice rotundatis, basi utrinque juxta scutellum macula atra notatis; pedibus squamosis. Long. 3 lin.

Hab. Tairua.

Puctola demissa.

P. anguste ovata, fusca vel silacea, griseo-squamosa; rostro lato; antennæ tenuatis; prothorace quadrato, supra haud tuberculato; clytris basi quam prothorace fere duplo latioribus, haud tuberculatis, striato-punctatis, pone medium fascia fusca notatis; femoribus posticis minus clavatis, et nigro-annulatis. Long. $1\frac{1}{4}$ lin.

Hab. Tairua.

Much narrower than *P. variabilis*, and apparently an extreme form of the genus.

Xylotoles Traversii.

X. anguste ellipticus, nigro-viridis, nitidus, antennis pedibusque ferrugineis, subtiliter pubescens; prothorace levigato, subtilissime sparse punctato; scutello transverso, sat dense ochraceo-piloso; clytris basi prothoracis vix latioribus, subcarinatis, dimidio basali solo parce impresso-punctatis, apicibus rotundatis; antennis subannulatis. Long. $3\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab. Chatham Islands.

This species lies between *X. costatus* and *X. nudus* in its characters; the elytra carinated as in the former, but in a much

slighter degree, and narrower as in the latter. It was found, with many other interesting species, in the Chatham Islands by H. H. Travers, Esq.

Stenellipsis pumila.

S. subparallelis, ferruginea, tenuiter pubescent; capite nigro, fronte planata; tuberibus anteuniferis brevissimis; anteunis corpore longioribus, articulis tertio quartoque elongatis, aequalibus; prothorace transverso, utrinque valde tumido, subtiliter punctato; elytris parallelis, irregulariter punctatis, linea nigra obseura arcuata a basi usque ad marginem exteriorem postice terminata, notatis; femoribus valde elevatis; tarsis articulo penultimo anguste bilobo. Long. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ lin.

Hab. Waikato.

This is very different from any of the species described by Mr. H. Bates; it may be regarded as an aberrant form.

VII.—Note on a second Species of *Spirobranchus* (*C. & V.*).

By Dr. ALBERT GÜNTHER, F.R.S.

MR. HERBERT TREVELYAN has sent to the British Museum two fishes from King-Williamstown, British Caffraria, which are evidently identical with *Sandelia Bainsii* of Castelnau ('Mém. sur les Poissons de l'Afrique austr.' p. 36) from the Kowie river, near Grahamstown. The genus *Sandelia* differs in nothing from *Spirobranchus*; but the species is evidently well distinguished by the following constant characters from *Sp. capensis* :—

Spirobranchus Bainsii.

D. $\frac{16}{10}$. A. $\frac{8}{5}$. L. lat. 34. L. transv. 7/14.

The maxillary extends nearly to below the middle of the eye. The scales on the back and lower part of the side are remarkably smaller than those on the middle of the side. Scales on the cheek in six or seven rather irregular series. An oblique blackish band crosses the cheek from the eye to the angle of the praeperculum. Operculum with a black spot behind on a membrane between two fascicles of spines.

Length of the larger example 7 inches.